

# The Daily Courant.

Monday, January 20. 1707.

London, January 20.

The Conclusion of the *Memoirs*, shewing that the French Protestants who retir'd out of France for the Sake of Religion, ought not to be depriv'd of the Profits of their Estates. The former Parts of which *Memoirs* were given in the *Courants* of the 10th and 13th Instant.

IT is but too publickly known, that the French Protestants were constrain'd to abjure their Religion. Their Goods were expos'd to the Pillage of the Soldiers, and all sorts of Torments were exercis'd on their Persons. No Cruelties nor Inhumanities were spar'd to extort from them that Abjuration. The Children were torn from the Arms of their Fathers and Mothers. And as for those Protestants who were the most constant and the most firm, and could not be wrought upon by all the Ways of Compulsion, the Men were put into Dungeons, the Women and Maids into Convents, and others were Transported to the American Islands. Ample Particulars of these Persecutions may be seen in the *Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes*, Liv. 23. from P. 880. to p. 908.

These Abjurations were extorted, Part before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and Part since that Revocation.

The Abjurations before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, cannot with any colour of Reason be justify'd. 'Tis notorious, that they were extorted by Violence, and by all sorts of ill Means and Persecutions. First in Poitou by the Intendant Marillac in the Year 1682, afterwards in 1685 by the Dragoons in Bearn, and then at Montauban, Bergerac, and several Towns of Languedoc. Angoumois, Xaintonge, the Country of Aunis, the Sevelles, the Vivarets, and Dauphine, \* And all this in Derogation of the Liberty given by the 6th Article of the Edict of Nantes in the following formal and exprels Terms. 'We have permitted and permit those of the said pretended Reform'd Religion, to dwell and abide in all the Cities and Places of this our Kingdom and Territories of our Obedience, without being question'd, vex'd, molested; or compell'd to do any thing in Religion against their Conscience, or for the sake thereof sought after in their Houses and Places of Abode: on their behaving themselves in other things as is provided by our present Edict. This Edict subsisting in Force, and not being revok'd, 'tis utterly impossible to defend the forc'd Abjurations that absolutely destroy'd the Liberty which by Virtue of it the Protestants ought to have enjoy'd in the Matter of Religion.

As for the Abjurations extorted since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they are no more justifiable than the former, because they are a plain Infraction of the last Article of the Edict of Revocation.

In short, the French Protestants were reduc'd to that Pass, that they could neither Live nor Die at Liberty.

They were compell'd to go to Mass, and do other Acts of the Romish Worship against their Consciences; and by that means they were depriv'd of the Liberty of Living in France, being unable to endure that Compulsion, which is indeed the most unsupportable Constraint that can be invented.

That Violence was carry'd yet further by the King's Declaration of the 29th of April 1686, in which are these Words, 'We Ordain, that if any of our Subjects of either Sex, who shall have abjur'd

\* Particulars of these Persecutions may be seen in the *Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes*, Liv. 23. from p. 841, to p. 865.

the pretended Reform'd Religion, happening to fall Sick, refuse to receive the Sacraments of the Church of the Curates, Vicars, or other Priests, and declare that will persist and die in the pretended Reform'd Religion, in case such sick Persons recover their Health, their Process shall be made out and brought before our Judges, who shall Condemn them, the Men to make *Amende-Honorable*, and to the Gallies for Life, with Confiscation of their Estates; and the Women or Maids, to make *Amende-Honorable*; and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, with Confiscation of their Estates: And as for such sick Persons who shall have made the Adjuration aforesaid, yet shall have refus'd the Sacraments of the Church, and shall have declar'd to the said Curates that they will persist and die in the pretended Reform'd Religion, and shall Die in that unhappy Disposition; We ordain that Process shall be made out against their Dead Bodies, in the Manner directed by the Articles under the 22d Head of our Ordinance in the Month of August 1670, for Criminal Matters, and that they be drawn on a Hurdle, thrown upon the common Lay-stall, and their Estates Confiscated. On which it may be observ'd, that by this Declaration it was own'd, that the Adjurations it speaks of were extorted: For had they been free and voluntary, 'tis very likely would have been persisted in in time of Sickness and on the Death-Bed: And yet, the Penalties denou'd by this Declaration are founded on those very Abjurations which it owns to be extorted and forc'd. Can any thing be imagin'd more unjust or more inhuman?

This Declaration gives Horror to a Man that considers it. Those that advis'd and were Authors of it, had renou'd all Sentiments of Nature and Humanity. If it be a Crime for the Protestants to die in their Religion, that Crime is extinguth'd by their Death; this is so certain, that even after Condemnation to Capital Punishment, if the Condemn'd Person die during an Appeal, he is deem'd to have died *integri Status*. How much rather those whose Crimes consist only in *omittendo*, as in the Case in Question, where the Crime is the having refus'd the Sacraments of the Romish Church.

By this Declaration therefore, the Liberty of Living or Dying with the Peace of their Consciences, was absolutely taken away from the French Protestants.

This being suppos'd, their retiring out of France cannot be imputed to them as a Crime, seeing that retiring is caus'd by the Constraint put upon their Consciences; and yet by the Edict of Revocation they ought not to be molested, under Pretext of their Religion. How can that be reconcil'd with what was done immediately after the Publication of that Edict; when the Protestants were compell'd by a Thousand Vexations, and even by Condemnations to make *Amende-Honorable*, and by Imprisonment, to do what are call'd the Duties of Catholicity, as also by the taking away of their Children, and the ruining of the Fathers and Mothers by exorbitant Pensions, beyond their Abilities, which they were forc'd to pay. And from hence results the crying Injustice, and even the Inhumanity of condemning to the Gallies Men, that have the Misfortune to be taken retiring out of France, because they cannot suffer such Violence to their Consciences nor the taking away of their Children.

'Tis evident, that the last Article of the Edict not having been observed, the 10th Article cannot sub-

\* *L. Si u qui. 3. C. si pend. Appellat. Mors interven. fit;*



fit; the Rule being wanting in one Point ceases to be a Rule. *Regula que in aliquo vitiosa est, perdit Officium suum. l. Regula 1 ff. de Regul. jur.* This would produce a manifest Contradiction: By the last Article the Protestants of France ought not to be molested under the Pretext of their Religion; on that Assurance they were forbidden by the 10th Article to depart the Kingdom on the Penalty of Confiscation: One of these Articles being violated, how can it be just to enforce the other? The Protestants have been constrain'd to retire out of France by the taking from them that Liberty which was granted them by the Edict of Revocation: There is therefore no Cause, nor even colourable Pretext for depriving them of the Profits of their Estates: The Liberty of abiding in France, granted them by the said Edict, being taken away; the Prohibition to leave the Kingdom denounc'd by that Edict did consequently cease.

It may be further observ'd, that those who did not offend against the Prohibition to leave the Kingdom, have been depriv'd of their Estates: The Ministers are of that Number; they were commanded by the Edict of Revocation to retire out of France within 15 Days; they obey'd, and retir'd; What Pretext can there be for depriving them of the Profits of their Estates?

There were a great Number of Protestants detain'd in Prison in the several Provinces of France, for refusing to abjure their Religion; their Persecutors being at length tir'd with tormenting them, they were conducted out of the Kingdom by publick Order; Yet they are depriv'd of the Profits of their Estates. Doubtless this is a crying Injustice.

The Result of all we have observ'd is, That the declar'd Enemies of the Protestants of France, have themselves acknowledg'd, that there ought to be no Constraint in the Matter of Religion; that out of a principal of natural Equity, they have judg'd it reasonable, that in taking from the Protestants the Liberty of Conscience, it was but just to allow them to dispose of their Estates on their retiring out of the Kingdom: That the last Article of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes gave them Liberty to abide in France, to carry on their Commerce, and to enjoy their Estates, without being molested therein under the Pretext of their Religion; That this Article not having been observ'd, but on the Contrary the Protestants being taught by sad and fatal Experience that it was only an Illusion, (*tho' nothing is more contrary to the Nature and Quality of a Law than Trick and Deceit*.) had the Unhappinets, presently after the Publication of this Edict to have the Dragoons let loose upon them, to compel them by all sorts of Violence, Cruelty, and Inhumanity, to abjure their Religion, which was taking from them the very Liberty granted them by that Edict: That on one hand, staying in the Kingdom they suffer'd Violence for Conscience sake both living and dead; that on the other hand they were detain'd Prisoners in the Kingdom, all the Avenues of which by Land and Sea were strictly guarded; and that in venturing to go out, the Men were expos'd to the Punishment of the Gallies for Life, and the Women and Maids to be shav'd and shut up in Convents, with Confiscation of their Estates. It follows by just and necessary Consequence, that their Retiring out of the Kingdom being forc'd, ought not to be made a Pretext for depriving them of the Profits of the Estates they left behind them.

**A**T the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to Morrow being Tuesday, the 21st of January, will be presented a Play, call'd, *The Tempest*, or, *The Inhabited Island*. The Parts of Duke Trinculo by Mr. Fittcourt, Brinda by Mrs. Cross, and the part of Hippolito by Mrs. Montfort. With the Original Musick. To which will be added a Masque compos'd by the late Mr. Henry Purcell between Cupid and Bacchus, to be perform'd by Mr. Leveridge, Mrs. Lindsey, and others. With Dancing by Monsieur du Ruel, Monsieur Cherrier, Monsieur du Bagues, and others.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

**A**T the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Monday, being the 20th of January, will be presented a Comedy, call'd, *The Rover*, or, *The Banish'd Cavaliers*. The parts of the Rover by Mr. Verbruggen, Belville by Mr. Husbonds, Frederick by Mr. Bowman, Blunt by Mr. Underhill, Angelica by Mrs. Barry, Helena by Mrs. Bracegirdle, Florinda by Mrs. Bowman, Moretta by Mr. Lee. And to Morrow will be presented a Play, call'd, *A King and no King*. By Subscription. The Boxes to be open'd to the Pit, and no Person to be admitted but by the Subscribers Tickets, which will be deliver'd this Day and to Morrow Morning at Mr. Whites Chocolate-House in St. James's-street.

#### For the Benefit of Mrs. Celett.

In York-Buildings, on Wednesday next, being the Twenty Second of January, will be perform'd a Concert of new Musick (Vocal and Instrumental) by the best Masters: With several Pieces for Trumpets, Hoboys, German Flutes, and Violins; beginning at Six of the Clock. Tickets may be had at Mr. Martin's at the Smyrna Coffee-House, and at the Door, at 5 s. each Ticket.

**STolen the 11th Instant Two Bank Notes of said date, one No. 16. payable to Captain Richard Rud for 200 l. and the other No. 17. payable to John Davis for 100 l. If offer'd in Payment pray stop them and acquaint Mr. Thomas Madoches at the Bank of England, and you shall have 2 Guinea's per Cent Reward, Payment being stop'd at the Bank.**

On the 12th Instant went away from his Master at Monerot's Coffee-House in Threadneedle-street, London, one John Brain, about 4 Foot and an half high, about 20 Years of Age, born at Bristol, he wears a Whitish Country made Coat, a fair Bob Wig, pretty fair Complexion, with a downish Look; and carried off with him several things of value, amongst which a Violin. Whoever secures him and gives Notice as above to his said Master, shall receive a Guinea Reward, or if the said Violin or Goods be sold or Pawn'd they shall have their Money again with reasonable Satisfaction.

This Day, at 4 in the Afternoon, at R. Smith's without Temple-Bar at the Oxford Coffee-House, will be continu'd the Sale of the late Lord Arundel, beginning with the English Folio's, amongst which are Camden's *Britannia*, Harris's Collection of *Travels* 2 Vol. Dryden's *Plays* 3 Vol. A Collection of *Travels*, 4 Vol. Chaucer's *Works*, Heylin's *Cosmography*, the holy Bible wast'd and Ru'd, large Paper, by Field, 3 Vol. neatly Bound; and several other valuable Books, most of them bound and gilt back. Catalogues are to be had at the Place of Sale.

This Day, at 4 in the Afternoon, at the Temple-Chance in Fleetstreet, will be continu'd the Sale of the late Sir Robert Thorold's Library, beginning at No. 499 in the English 8vo's; being a very good Collection of Modern Books, as History of Muscovy, Quevedo's *Visions*, Cave's *Primitive Christianity*, Waller's *Poems*, Wilkin's *Nat. Religion*, Sir Charles Sedley's *Works*, Denham's *Poems*, La Rochelle's *Letters*, Baker's *Reflections on Learning*, Bladen's *Cæsar's Commentaries*, Oldham's *Poems*, Bohun's *Geograp. Dictionary*, Wotton's *Reflections on Learning*, Parson's *Christian Directory*, Hudibras, Creeche's *Lucretius*, Echard's *Roman Hist.* 5 Vol. Collier's *Essays*, View of the Stage, his *Marcus Antoninus*, Petronius *Arbiter*, du Pin's *Life of Christ* and the Apostles, Scutonium's *Lives of the 12 Cæsars*, Plutarch's *Lives and Morals*, 10 Vol. Dodwell's *Epist. Discourse of the Soul*, Hist. of England, 2 Vol. Hist. of Europe, in 10 Vol. Lock of Education, and several other valuable Books. Catalogues are deliver'd at the Place of Sale.

In Ayloff-street near Goodman's-Fields is to be Let a very good and large Brick House, well Wainfcoated, with a Garden and Counting-house therein, and also good Vaults and all other Conveniences fit for a Merchant. Enquire at Mr. Robinson's and Mr. Arch's Bankers at the Globe in Lombard-street, or at Mr. Robinson's an Attorney in Aldersgate-street.

On Saturday last was publish'd,

**The MONTHLY REGISTER: Or, Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, &c.** Digefted from the several Advices that came to England in December 1706. In which are, the Preamble of the Petition of the Council of State of Holland, and the Memoirs, shewing that the French Protestants who retir'd out of France for the Sake of Religion, ought not to be depriv'd of the Profits of their Estates; both intire at length. Without Reflections. To be continu'd Monthly. Printed for Sam. Buckley in Little-Brittain, and Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-Lane. Price 6 d. Of whom may be had Compleat Sets of Registers, Beginning with the Year 1073.

**Fifty Sermons Preach'd upon several Occasions,** by the Right Reverend Father in God Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Worcester, together with an Index of divers Texts of Scripture Incidentally Insist'd upon and explain'd: And an Alphabetical Table of the Principal Matters contain'd in them. In Folio, price bound 20 s. Sold by H. Mortlock at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just publish'd,

**A Sermon on the Death of the Reverend Mr. John Ashwood,** with an Account of his Life. Together with an Address to Orphans, by Thomas Reynolds. To which is added Two of the last Sermons of the deceas'd a little before he died. Printed for J. Phillips and sold by W. Keble at the Black Bull over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, where is to be had Mr. Earl's farewell Sermon at the Lecture in Limestreet.

By John Hill Apothecary, at the Black Swan in Wapping-street near Friday-street, London, are only to be Sold, and no where else, the true Original Perpetual Drawing Plaster and Ointment, having been Experienc'd by great Numbers, in curing Head-achs, Convulsions, Sore Eyes, Rheumatick Pains, Asthmas, He'dicks, &c. price 2 s. 6 d. with directions. Frequent notice of which has been given in the Gazette for preventing Counterfeits. Beware of a sham Advertisement publish'd by a pretender to 40 years Experience.

Whereas many People are afflicted with divers distempers proceeding from the Heat of the Liver, such as Ruby Faces, Red Noses, Flushing Heats in the Face, Blotches, Spots, Scurs, Breakings out, Heat in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, Sore Mouths, Sore Eyes and the like, This is to give notice, that a Chymical pleasant Medicine is to be had, which infallibly takes away the Cause, and cures without Bleeding, Purging, Dyct-drinks, or any of the common Methods. At Mr. Spooners at the Golden Half Moon in Buckle-street in Goodman's-Fields near White-Chappel, price 3 s. 6 d. the Bottle with directions.

**The Royal Chymical Wash-Ball for the Hands and Face,** largely experienc'd and daily commended by all that use them; and that for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth, as not to be parallel'd by either Wash, Powder, Cosmectick, &c. it is indeed a real Beautifier of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ring-worms, Morpew, Sun-burn, Scurs, Pimples, Pits or Redness of the Small-pox, &c. keeping it of a lasting and extream Whiteness, it soon alters red or rough Hands; and is admirable in Shaving the Head, which not only gives a more exquisite sharpness to the Razor, but so comforts the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catch-Cold; and is of a grateful and pleasant Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury. Is sold only by Mr. Allnutt, Glover, the corner of Popes-Head-Alley against the Royal Exchange, and at Mrs. Giles's, Millener and Toyshop next Hercules-Pillar-Ally by the Temple, at 1 s. each, with printed Directions at large.